

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

TUESDAY

SEPTEMBER 26.

GOOD CAUSE GAINING STRENGTH.

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the crystallizing of favoring public opinion about the cause of diversified industries. Some pointedly expressed sentiments in this regard have recently been contributed to the columns of the Advertiser, where more of the same kind will be welcomed and no doubt by the people at large appreciated. More and more the conviction is spreading and taking root that nothing will more largely conduce to general prosperity than the development of industries that will employ and attract an element of population having either the possession or the qualifications of American citizenship.

That the scope for such development is only limited by the amount of available land is fairly proved by the recent statistics of commerce between Hawaii and the mainland. By the same data a gratifying degree of progress in Hawaiian diversified industries is also shown. With regard to many natural products that flourish in the soil and climate of the islands, the past year has exhibited substantial increases of quantities exported. Along with this fact is the correlative one that less quantities of many articles such as are produced in the islands have been imported.

Given the land and the right stamp of cultivators—and there is much land that should be obtainable and there are many suitable inquirers for it—Hawaii ought every year, as it did last, cut down its bill for animals, breadstuffs and animal feed, coffee, eggs, fruits and nuts, and vegetables. The Territory is probably not at present in a position to reduce its outlay for timber, the reduction last year having been likely on account of less building operations. Yet by intelligently working out the forestry policy lately established, the Territory will at no distant period not only be less dependent, but pay the bill for such lumber as it has to buy with the rich cabinet and finishing woods of Hawaiian forests.

Besides maintaining the good showing made the past year in the articles above specified, there is great room for improving the conditions relative to other products. By the aid of manual training in public and private schools, a large increase last year in the importation of straw and palm leaf manufactures ought, in the early future, to be changed to yearly decreases. Federal expert coaching should be invited for the development of Hawaiian deep sea fisheries on scientific lines, so that the Territory should not have to buy a quarter million dollars' worth of fish any year as it did in 1904-05.

Much is reasonably expected from the active and enthusiastic enterprise that has just started the rubber cultivating industry. Thanks to Federal experimenting, the Territory is given high hopes of a great tobacco industry. As soon as the experiment is authoritatively pronounced a success, the superabundant capital now in the Territory ought easily to be enlisted in aid of tobacco cultivation. There is a bill of half a million dollars in it to cut down, not to mention the income from a tobacco export.

A paramount consideration in strengthening the cause of diversified industries is the fact that they promise an assurance of establishing the Territory upon American standards of civilization. It is not the mere question of income and outgo of money that gives the matter its chief importance, but the fact that in an industrial element mainly composed of citizens rests the guarantee that the maintenance and enrichment of Hawaii's civilization will be upon a par with its increasing prosperity.

MORMONISM IN UTAH.

Mormonism originated in two asserted propositions of fact, namely special revelations to Joseph Smith and the miraculous delivery of a supplement to the Bible, known as the Book of Mormon. In 1846, the exodus of Brigham Young and his followers, from Nauvoo, Illinois, to Salt Lake, occurred, and, thenceforward, in the minds of the people of the United States, Mormonism has been identified with the Church of Latter-Day Saints, with its headquarters in Utah. The Mountain Meadow massacre, the adoption of polygamous doctrines, and of various other illegal practices, such as the Blood Atonement, and the incessant persecution of Gentiles, prior to drastic Federal legislation and the ultimate admission of Utah as a state, have attracted to this organization a most unfavorable notoriety throughout the world.

It is an error, however, to suppose that Mormonism, as it was originally framed, is concentrated in the church established by Brigham Young. On the contrary, it is interesting to observe that the disintegration, reconstruction or absorption of that proselytizing body, even as it now exists in the state of Utah and in its various settlements in other parts of the United States and in foreign countries, may possibly come about through the systematic and developing work of a religious organization, called the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, not unrepresented in Hawaii, which claims the exclusive right of succession from Joseph Smith, which has consistently repudiated antagonism to government, and which at least seeks to identify itself with the higher phases of modern civilization.

The specialized theology of this church rests upon the belief that inspiration and miracle did not cease when the Bible was completed and Christianity launched into its great career, but that, when demanded by a conjunction of conditions, that can not otherwise be adequately met, they are possible in any age. It claims that Joseph Smith was supernaturally called to be a leader of a new dispensation, and that his prophetic mantle descends to his posterity. It treats Brigham Young as a schismatic, his polygamous doctrines as inventions to excuse lechery, and the Blood Atonement and other practices inaugurated by or under him as heresies. It also rejects many of his interpretations of the Book of Mormon as false, but accepts the miraculous origin of the book itself as fully proved.

The reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints in no respect conflicting with the fundamental unities of personal, family and social life, has been and is patiently laboring not merely to spread its own opinions, but to reach the mass of Utah Mormons and bring them back to a purified faith. Its central point is Lamoni, Iowa, and there and at Independence, Missouri, it has publishing houses, from which its literature is continuously distributed. It possesses an able corps of ministers and missionaries. Its president is Joseph Smith, the eldest son of the founder of the system, who in his turn will transmit the keys he now holds to his own first-born son.

Special attention has lately been directed to this phase of Christianity, by a remarkable paper, addressed by Frederick M. Smith, a grandson of Joseph Smith, to the Utah Mormons, in which he calls upon them to discard false leadership, to repent and to return to the true fold. The paper was issued in Salt Lake City, the capital of Brigham Young Mormonism. The young man charges the Utah leaders, from Brigham Young onward, with intense commercialism, with spiritual barrenness, with the exaltation of the passions and appetites, with hostility to law and government, and with almost complete departure from the humility, zeal and love of humanity, which he claims to have introduced and fostered the new dispensation. The progress and result of Mr. Smith's campaign will be noted with genuine interest.

Mr. Bryan is not coming to Hawaii to speak, but to view the country. He is on a sight-seeing tour, not a political campaign or a lecturing jaunt. Honolulu people will do well to entertain him, not try to get him to entertain them. If he desires to speak, by all means give him a chance; but don't make him think that he must pay for his dinner and his automobile rides by doing a stunt on the platform.

Mau has a new court seat dispute on, a sort of supplement to the everlasting controversy between Lahaina and Wailuku. This is a district affair, between Makawao and Paia.

"HURTING THE TOWN."

Judiciously and truly swung, the "hammer" is one of the most potent weapons of civic and social reform. Pudd'nhead Wilson, one of Mark Twain's characters, laconically explained the unnatural taking off of a village barnacle with the remark, that, "He needed killin'." So it might often justly be retorted to accusations of "hurting the town," relative to exposures of evil conditions; that "the town needed hurting." It hurts to have a tooth drawn or a gangrenous limb amputated, but in one case untold future agony is discounted and in the other life is saved.

Some apt comments in this connection are made by The Nation upon a speech delivered at Chautauqua by Governor Folk of Missouri, "who dwelt with very natural pride on the fact that, since he began his fight for the enforcement of law in Missouri, immigration to the state had increased 25 per cent., and real estate values to about the same extent." Quoting the saying of Archbishop Whately, that, "while honesty is the best policy, the man who is honest for that reason is a knave," The Nation observes that it may be true, yet:

"At the same time, the prosperity of a state which has just gone through a drastic process of reformation, even though the relation of cause and effect is not made out, is the best imaginable answer to the ever-recurring argument that whosoever exposes abuses at home is 'defaming the state' or 'befouling his own nest.' Even well-intentioned citizens have been slow to see the value of the advertising which comes to a community that has resolutely set about the cure of its political and social ills."

Part of what The Nation says further is so closely fitting to recent incidents in Honolulu as to deserve special emphasis here. It says:

"The same 'hurting business' argument has been used more often, probably—though less publicly—in connection with disease epidemics than anything else. It has been used in the fight of a courageous young physician against the polluted water supply of a health resort as the subject of his play, 'An Enemy of Society,' allegorically thus representing himself and his hostile critics. The 'hushing up' of incipient epidemics is often regarded as part of the duty of city officials. The recent reported threat of 'prominent business men' to boycott Bath Beach physicians who gave any information about the prevalence of typhoid fever there, was a case in point. Of course, attempts of this kind are sometimes successful, and visitors are welcomed throughout an epidemic, quite unaware of their danger. But the policy of frankness has its profits. The householders of New Orleans today wear on their coats cheerful buttons announcing, 'My cistern is all right. How about yours?' Their fight against yellow fever is being made in the open, and the grand jury is investigating the officials who are alleged to have kept it dark in the past. Can anybody doubt that the city stands better before the country in every way than if stories of 'Yellow Jack' were merely whispered on the streets and fright had only rumor to feed on?"

Proceeding, The Nation at considerable length gives notable instances from the whole country to illustrate its statement that "business interests long responsible for abuses of one kind or another are taking a more far-sighted view of the consequences of their policies."

A UNIFORM CODE.

The Territory of Hawaii is having an experience with her laws, such as California had, in greater degree, in an effort to reconcile the old Spanish laws with American statutes. It all points to that greatest of all political and legal triumphs—the code.

It is a fact almost forgotten now, except in the German Empire, that the present Kaiser had a code of German laws made and himself promulgated it. The Iron Chancellor united Germany in a mechanical union. Emperor William gave it the internal unity of uniform law. In doing so he harmonized the two great systems, the Roman and the Saxon. Prussia itself, until a half dozen years ago, was under the Justinian code, published in the sixth century. Now the German advocate educated on the North Sea is fully competent to practice law in South Germany.

In our country the smallest consideration will show such a bewildering multiplicity of statutes, ordinances and laws that a New York attorney has much to learn before he can practice in California state courts.

Of course there is always the immutable Federal law, continually overriding state law and conforming local ordinances to itself. But states are jealous of their legislative powers and to calm and careful observers it is getting plain that unless we are to end in chaos there must be one general law, clear, indisputable and authoritative. To make such a code would require concessions from every state. It is doubtful if the time is yet ripe. But some day America will have her code as France has her Code Napoleon, Germany her Imperial code and India her code civil and code penal as drawn up by the commission of which Lord Macaulay was the most illustrious member.

Then the Supreme Court will have a less congested calendar. Justice will be more speedily administered.

CREDITABLE FOREHANDNESS.

Pending the report of the special committee of the Board of Agriculture to prepare regulations for the testing of cattle for tuberculosis, Senator Paul Isenberg has voluntarily asked Veterinarian Norgaard to apply the test to his herd on the Wailua dairy ranch. As previously reported, the trustees of Oahu College have made a similar request with regard to their herd. These people and Percy M. Pond, who was the first dairyman to invite the scientific inspection, are to be commended for voluntarily submitting their animals to the test.

It is desirable to have all dairy cattle examined whether they have any exterior symptoms of disease or not. Good faith with the public requires an assurance that milk shall not be sold unless it is beyond question innocuous. Because a dairyman is going to have his cattle subjected to the tuberculin test must not be regarded as an intimation that his cattle are infected or even suspected. It is simply a precautionary measure, which is today compulsory throughout most of America and Europe, and will be so in Hawaii as soon as the required regulations have been promulgated. Owners of cattle who have anticipated official action in the matter are entitled to credit as already mentioned.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. Tom Cahalan leaves for the Coast today by the steamer Sonoma.

J. W. Kekeli has been appointed an agent to grant marriage licenses in Oahu.

Senator Palmer P. Woods is expected here Saturday to assist in the entertainment of William J. Bryan.

"Col." Knox, a colored man, was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with a heinous offense.

Eliza Jane Wilkinson, who formerly ran the Milverton, 1940 Richards street, has failed for \$2489.55. Her assets are \$1700.

A. L. Williams, the shortstop of the H. A. C's, leaves for the Volcano today, where he will open a photographic studio.

The Supreme Court transcript in the Bishop Fisheries Case has been received from Washington by Attorney General Andrews.

Commissioner of Public Lands Pratt has prepared a new list of all public lands on the islands, whether occupied or not, with all particulars about them.

Three thousand acres of land on Hawaii adjoining the Paauhau plantation have been bought by W. G. Irwin for \$124,000. About a thousand acres are good cane land.

Governor Carter is busy over his annual report these days and has given orders that no visitors be admitted. Secretary Atkinson is looking after the routine business.

High Sheriff Henry, who has been ill for four or five days, will not be able to be at his office for a couple of days yet. This is the first time in 30 years Sheriff Henry has been laid up by sickness.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)
W. G. Irwin and R. W. Shingle were among the returning passengers from Hawaii yesterday.

Judge Lindsay was at his chambers in the Judiciary building yesterday after several days of illness.

Superintendent of Public Works Holloway was ailing from a heavy cold at Hilo when the Kinau sailed.

Hakomen reported last night that the Governor had been stalled in an automobile on the other side of the island.

The directors of Oahu College will submit their herd of twenty-four cows to the tuberculin test at the hands of Dr. Norgaard, government veterinarian.

Secretary Atkinson was more than satisfied with the prospects of the tobacco experiment in Hamakua after visiting the nursery where it is being conducted.

Henry Jaeger of Kauai brought to town yesterday some handsome orchids for a local religious worker. They were cultivated in a hothouse by Mr. Jaeger's mother.

William Punohu, who has been a bicycle officer, has been promoted to a lieutenancy on the police force in the watch under Captain Kanea, vice A. Mossman, promoted to a captaincy.

Admiral Moult of Chile, who spent a day in Honolulu, where no especial notice was taken of him, has arrived in Japan and been feted by the ministry, the admirals, generals and nobility and presented to the Emperor.

Miss Nellie Tombes, who is visiting the islands with her mother, was brought back from Hawaii in the Kinau attended by Dr. Archer Irwin of Hilo, she having developed mental trouble in a restaurant at Paia. She left here on Friday week in the Mauna Loa but her mother did not accompany her on the trip.

The movement by the Hawaiian Mission Board, reported some time ago in the Advertiser, to consolidate its various seminaries in Honolulu into one grand institution, is making progress. A site for the Mid-Pacific Institute, as it will be called, is likely to be chosen in the Wailua tract. It will take a quarter of a million dollars to carry out the project.

(From Monday's Advertiser)
W. A. Kinney returned from Kauai yesterday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Gay and son arrived from Kauai yesterday.

A party of the Gays and Robinsons of Kauai arrived in the Nihau from Makawell yesterday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Robinson and children, Mrs. H. S. Robinson and Mrs. J. S. Gay of Makawell are at the Young hotel.

Mrs. W. T. Balding of Hilo, who is visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Clark, at College Hills, is at present at Wailua and in consequence will not be "at home" today.

Mrs. William G. Irwin, Miss Helene Irwin and their guest, Miss Margaret Hyde-Smith, who have been at the beautiful Irwin home in Honolulu since June, will return to San Francisco early in October.—Chronicle.

Mrs. W. M. Langton gave a delightful party last week Sunday for a number of friends. The party was taken across the palm and the day was spent enjoyably on the Koolau side.

The bark Albert, which arrived yesterday from Honolulu, dragged her anchor this evening and drifted toward Alcatraz island. Before she was in danger another anchor was let go.—Examiner.

Mr. Douse, the engineer at Spreckelsville, who is charged with having thrown gasoline over a Japanese workman, and then set fire to it, was admitted to \$5000 cash bail at Wailuku, Maui, on Friday. The bail was put up by Douse's father.

Miki, the Japanese interpreter and special police officer, returned yesterday on the Mauna Loa, after having been on Maui for some time as the representative of the Attorney-General's department. Miki gathered in the testimony for the prosecution.

Among the passengers expected on the Sierra are Mr. and Mrs. Lewis McCormick of Salt Lake City, Utah. They are on their honeymoon trip, having been married in Salt Lake on September 6. The bride was Miss Stella Salisbury, a relative of the late James G. Blaine. The groom is the son of W. S. McCormick, head of the most prominent banking and real estate concerns in the Rocky Mountains and a leading mining man of the Mormon state. The Saltburys and McCormicks are quite prominent in social life in Salt Lake City. Mr. and Mrs. McCormick intend to remain here several weeks.

A great favorite in San Mateo and Burlingame is Mrs. Edward Howard, formerly Miss Lansdale, whose marriage to "Teddy" Howard was celebrated about two months ago at the Lansdale home in Philadelphia. She visited California last year as the guest of her brother's fiancée, Miss Mary Nichols, who has since become Mrs. Philip Lansdale, and at that time won many friends, who are delighted to welcome her here as a young matron. The Howards, the Philip Lansdales and Miss Frances Howard have all secured adjoining property in San Mateo, and will soon begin the erection of attractive cottages thereon.—Chronicle.

Miss Gertrude Macfarlane, whose portrait appears today, is one of the charming debutantes of the winter who will take a prominent part in the season's gayeties, although there is a possibility that she may leave for a visit to her old home in Honolulu, and thence to Japan, before the spring. Miss Macfarlane, who is a charmingly pretty, vivacious girl, has been abroad for several years past, most of which time she spent at school in Paris, where she devoted much of her time to music, for which she has great talent. This summer she has been with her mother, Mrs. Everett Grimes, at Yosemite, and they were to have gone to Del Monte for the rest of the season, but Mrs. Grimes' serious illness compelled their return to the city. Mrs. Grimes has now quite recovered, and she and Miss Macfarlane may go later to Santa Barbara for a few weeks.—Chronicle.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BLACKFIELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

A. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission—"chairs, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, J. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, September 25, 1905.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE				
C. BROWN & CO.	\$1,000,000	100		
BUGAR				
Ewa	5,000,000	30	27 1/2	28 1/2
Haw. Agricultural	1,000,000	100	100	
Haw. Com. Sugar Co.	1,000,000	100	85	87 1/2
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100	125 1/2	
Honolulu	750,000	100	140	150
Honolulu	2,000,000	30	17 1/2	
Kaiku	500,000	100	185	
Kahuku	500,000	30	28	30 1/2
Kilauea	2,000,000	5	75 1/2	80 1/2
Kilauea	100,000	100		
Kilauea	500,000	100	150	
McBryde Sugar Co.	2,000,000	30	8 1/2	9 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100	105	110
Onomaha	1,000,000	30		
Okala	500,000	30	5 1/2	
Ola Sugar Co. Ltd.	5,000,000	30	5 1/2	
Olowalu	100,000	100		
Panama Sugar Co.	5,000,000	100	22 1/2	25 1/2
Paila	500,000	30		
Papa	250,000	100		
Papa	750,000	100	140	160
Pioneer	2,750,000	100		
Wailua	4,500,000	100	66	71
Wailuku	100,000	100		
Wailuku Sugar Co.	800,000	100		
Wailuku	250,000	100	155	
Wailuku	125,000	100	50	55
MISCELLANEOUS				
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	1,500,000	100	110	112 1/2
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100		
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,250,000	100	101	
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,250,000	100	101 1/2	102 1/2
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	10	60 1/2	70
U. S. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100	80 1/2	90 1/2
Hilo R. R. Co.	1,000,000	20		
Honolulu Ry. Co.	1,000,000	20		
Maiting Co. Ltd.	400,000	30	23 1/2	25
BONDS				
Haw. Ter. 4 1/2 c. (Fire)				
Haw. Ter. 4 1/2 c. (Fire)	315,000	100		
Haw. Gov. 5 p. c.	800,000	100		
Cal. & Haw. Sug. Ref. Co. 5 p. c.	1,000,000	100		
Kaiku 5 p. c.	225,000	100	104 1/2	
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co. 5 p. c.	1,800,000	100		
Haw. Sugar 5 p. c.	500,000	100	102 1/2	
Hilo R. R. Co. 5 p. c.	1,000,000	100	65	
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 5 p. c.	700,000	100	107 1/2	
Kahuku 5 p. c.	200,000	100		
O. R. & L. Co. 5 p. c.	2,000,000	100		
Ola Sugar Co. 5 p. c.	750,000	100		
Ola Sugar Co. 5 p. c.	1,250,000	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
Paila 5 p. c.	375,000	100	104 1/2	
Pioneer Mill Co. 5 p. c.	1,250,000	100		
Wailua 5 p. c.	1,000,000	100		
McBryde Sugar Co.	750,000	100		

SESSION SALES.

(Morning Session.)

None.

SESSION SALES.

(Afternoon Session.)

None.

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

None.

LOCAL OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

Alexander Young Building, Honolulu.

Monday, September 25.

ALEX. M'C. ASHLEY, Section Director.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Issued by the U. S. Weather Bureau Office Every Sunday Morning.

Day	Sept.	MEAN	MAX.	MIN.	RAIN.	WIND	WIND	WIND	WIND
		BAROM.				Direction	Force	Direction	Force

Day	Sept.	MEAN	MAX.	MIN.	RAIN.	WIND	WIND	WIND	WIND
		BAROM.				Direction	Force	Direction	Force

Day	Sept.	MEAN	MAX.	MIN.	RAIN.	WIND	WIND	WIND	WIND
		BAROM.				Direction	Force	Direction	Force

Day	Sept.	MEAN	MAX.	MIN.	RAIN.	WIND	WIND	WIND	WIND
		BAROM.				Direction	Force	Direction	Force

Day	Sept.	MEAN	MAX.	MIN.	RAIN.	WIND	WIND	WIND	WIND
		BAROM.				Direction	Force	Direction	Force

Day	Sept.	MEAN	MAX.	MIN.	RAIN.	WIND	WIND	WIND	WIND
		BAROM.				Direction	Force	Direction	Force

Day	Sept.	MEAN	MAX.	MIN.	RAIN.	WIND	WIND	WIND	WIND
		BAROM.				Direction	Force	Direction	Force

Day	Sept.	MEAN	MAX.	MIN.	RAIN.	WIND	WIND	WIND	WIND
		BAROM.				Direction	Force	Direction	Force